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New-York Daily Tribune MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1861.

NO COMPROMISE!

NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS!

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise friends to consent to any concession or compromi which looks like buying the privilege of taking posse sion of the Government to which we have a Co tional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of offairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward.

I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power-no earthly power-shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you repreach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continen of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not surs, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the in-

elitation of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.

TO CORRESPONDED TO "THE TRANSPORDED TO "THE TRANSPORDED THE TRANSPORDED TO THE TRANSPORDED TO THE TRANSPORDED TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A cumor is said to prevail in Washington that warlike dispatches have been received from the Southern Confederacy, but the foundation for it

The bids for the Government Loan have sadly disappointed those who hoped that the incoming Administration would be financially hampered. The good effect of Mr. Lincoln's recent speeches, and the confidence felt in his prudence and firmness, are very clearly shown by the financial

The Old Gentlemen's Conference talked much and did some work on Saturday. A proposition to divide Federal offices between the North and South was supported by Mr. Tyler, for whose benefit the time allowed for speaking was extended. The proposition was then killed. The Missouri Compromise was voted down, and a substitute for the first section of the Guthrie plan was adopted by the same vote.

Our Washington dispatches show very clearly that the change in Mr. Lincoln's movements toward the Capitol were made neither hastily nor on mere rumor. The advice upon which be acted came from the men best qualified to give advice, and their counsels were judicious. On Saturday evening Mr. Lincoln had an interview with the Peace Conference, with Cabinet officers, and various other distinguished citizens, during which the best feeling and most perfect courtesy were manifested.

Another spectral war steamer has been seen outside the harbor of Charleston by the straining eyes of the rebels, and Gov. Pickens has been deprived of his natural sleep to take "pre-"cautions," the nature of which has not been stated. Inasmuch as by the recent report of the House Committee it appears that, thanks to the present Administration, only two or three vessels of war can by any chance be on the Atlantic coast, it would require a very little exercise of reason to calm the perturbed traitors, and allow the anxious Governor to take his slumber un-

The arrival of the President elect in Washing ton in advance of his family and escort, upon urgent representations that he would otherwise be assassinated in his passage through Maryland, has already swept over and electrified the na tion. No doubt, there was danger of outrage if Mr. Lincoln had traveled through Maryland, as originally proposed-how much danger, we cannot say. We know that his assassination before the 4th of March has been discussed and resolved ou in half the bar-rooms of Slavedom, and that thousands have sworn that he should never be | Mexico has at last happily emerged. Here, too,

inaugurated. We are credibly informed that stocks have been sold in Wall street for several days past by parties who had received information, on which they relied, that he would be killed before reaching Washington. A Democrat recently from Louisiana informed us that he had personally heard at least a hundred men severally threaten to take his life. Still, those who took the responsibility of urging Mr. Lincoln to take the course he did, assuring him that they knew he was to be murdered if he traversed Maryland openly, must give the public facts and names, if they would escape the severest censure. Mr. Lincoln, in view of their assurances, could hardly hesitate to sacrifice Feeling to Duty; but we trust this is to be the last sacrifice of the kind required of him. If the alleged conspiracy was real, Mr. Lincoln may live a hundred years without finding another so good a chance to die.

THE REIGN OF RUFFIANISM

We take it for granted, in the absence of pos itive, official information, that President Lincoln, in resorting to so extraordinary a step as to travel in disguise and enter incognito into the Federal Capital, did so for sufficient reasons. We take it for granted that Mr. Lincoln is not wanting in personal courage, for we know that whenever in the course of his life he has been called upon to exercise that quality it has never failed him, whether for aggression or defense. We take it for granted, therefore, that the peril which threatened him was imminent and great, and that it was one against which personal courage could avail nothing. The danger, no doubt, was one that did not concern him alone; it was not, probably, secret assassination or public murder in some preconcerted riot of which so old and so brave a soldier as Gen. Scott warned him to beware. As the measures resorted to te escape it were extraordinary, so also, without doubt, was the peril itself. What was it? We no more know than our

readers. But this we do know-that it is the only instance recorded in history in which the The Constitution as it is recognized head of a nation-head, whether by choice or inheritance-has been compelled, for fear of his life, to enter the capital in disguise. Tyrants have fled from their palaces under false names and assumed characters, when the exasperated people have compelled them to abdicate their thrones; dethroned monarchs have escaped in the garb of common men at the approach of a foreign enemy; pretenders to royal seats to which they had no right have sought from secret hiding-places and with feigned names and purposes to rally the discontented into open rebellion; but never before among a civilized people has King or President been reduced by the circumstances of the times to such an extremity for protection, where his right to govern was unquestioned and unquestionable. What, then, is the conclusion? Simply that one section of this country is only semi-civilized. It may call i self republican; it may profess the abstract faith of Christianity; it may possess, to a certain limited degree, the arts of a cultivated people; it may live under some of the forms of enlightened society; but it wants that inherent moral sense, that accurate conception of social law, that intelligent submission to the purpose of civil government which mark the highest civilization. It is merely semi-barbarous in its spirit, savage in its instincts, reckless of human life and human rights, faithless in everything but brute force, unintelligent in its aims, and unscrupulous in the means with which it seeks to attain them. In a society so constituted, it is not strange there should be found many persons who could conceive and execute some diabolical plot of slaughter, sparing neither sex, nor age, nor numbers-such as the destruction of a railroad train-that the death of one man might be compassed, in the hope of accomplishing thereby the overthrow of a popular Constitutional Government. Against such designs, formed among a people possessed of the vices and forces of civilization without its virtues and sition may avail nothing, and there is no d but evasion. It seems probable that had not Mr. Lincoln resorted to this method of escape, neither he nor any of his party would have ever

> Four years ago the reign of ruffinnism was openly instituted at the South. The popular intelligence and morality of that region knew no higher method wherewith to meet the progress of opinion and the growth of events. How many men and women were banished and killed in the year 1856 at the South for believing that Slavery is not the best form of human society it is impossible to say, or even to know. We have counted at least a score recorded in a single newspaper within a brief period, and those, of course, were but a fraction of the whole. When, four years later, it is evident that the hostility to Slavery is becoming still more universally diffused, and it so far successfully asserts itself as to forbid its extension into the Territories, then ruffianism becomes still more rampant, and men are imprisoned, banished or killed not by scores, but by hundreds. When this state of things goes not only unpunished but almost unrebuked by the country at large, and it assumes even an organic form in the plunder of public property, the seizure of public forts, and the defiance of the supreme law of the land, what reason have we for expecting that the fierce and brutal spirit which rules the society where such ruffianism grows will stop at anything which seems to dim its intelligence likely to aid in the accomplishment of its ends? The attempted assassination of Mr. Van Wyck at Washington, the proposed plan to get rid of Mr. Lincoln, whatever it was, and at whatever expense of the lives of others, even of women and children, are merely new developments of Southern and slaveholding barbarism, the only way in which innate ruffians can meet the new exigencies of the moment. And these will be followed by acts with more certain results, unless in the mean time, the supremacy of law shall be asserted in obedience to Northern civilization, and by other means than persuasive words.

reached Washington alive.

The Mexican correspondent of The Albion gives the following succinct account of the final suppression of the civil war in that country;

"After three long years, and five days' fearful struggle, with the loss of thousands of lives, millions of dollars recklessly spent commerce paralyzed and almost roined, corn-fields laid waste the well to-do reduced to poverty, and the poor in the last stag of suffering and want, the sun rose on Christmas morning, and saw Mexico free—free from the most cruel and loathsome tyramy that ever oppressed a people—and their oppressors flying

or their lives and to a hiding place."

The people of the United States are now enor their lives and to a tering upon the practice of the system from which, thanks to the firmness of her constitutional authorities, and the persistence of the people by whom those authorities were suppressed

the most cruel and loathsome tyranny that ever oppressed a nation, having been defeated at the ballot-box, has put forth its pronunciamientos, and raised the standard of civil war. And the question now to be decided in the United States, is whether the people and the Constitutional Government will succumb to those who thus undertake by violence to reverse the decision of a peaceful and legal election, or whether they will exhibit as much virtue as has been exhibited by the Mexicans, and immovably insist on the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of

SHALL WE GIVE UP NEW-MEXICO? The N. Y. Times demurs to our views respect-

ing New-Mexico, saying:

"In our judgment, The Tribunn is very much mistaken if it supposes that 'four years' of Republican ascerdancy are needed to put New Mexico in proper condition to decide this question for herself. The 'eight years' of Democratic Pro-Slavery rule, favored by every possible circumstance, have succeeded in fereing transity-four slaves into that Territory. Even this small remnant of Pro-Slaveryism is maintained and fortified there, as THE TRIBUNE says, 'by Federal patronage and power.' draw that pressure, and the last vestige of Slavery would dis-

—The Times seems to regard the fewness of the slaves in New-Mexico as a fact which makes in favor of its view of the matter. The reverse seems to us nearer the truth. If, with barely twenty-four slaves in a region so vast as New-Mexico-a region confessedly, palpably unadapted to Slave Labor-a Slave law so stringent and infernal as that now existing in that Territory can be enacted and sustained—the Speaker of the last House having been compelled to resign merely because he introduced a bill to repeal that law-what is the probability that a Convention to be soon assembled would upset that law and make New-Mexico a Free State? In our judgment, very little.

Let us not deceive ourselves about words. The population of New-Mexico is in the main ignorant, superstitious, and degraded. They have no Common Schools, little Education of any kind, no Public Press, no Public Opinion. As a community, they are inferior intellectually though morally about on a par with the inhabitants of our Fourth or Sixth Ward, either of which would reestablish Slavery to-morrow if it had the power. A few cunning, intriguing men manage their politics-the masses being mere counters in the game. These managers are Democrats-that is, tools of the Slave Power. To make New-Mexico a Slave State would earn for them good offices and fat contracts when their party returns to power, as they suppose it will four years hence. We greatly fear, therefore, that the measure which The Times favors would result in making New-Mexico a Slave State.

True, it would have few slaves; but what of that? Our objection is to widening the base of the Slave Power. Delaware has few slaves; but Slavery rules and uses her as thoroughly as though she had twenty times so many. And the Slave Power has no more crafty, more devoted, more effective servitor than her leading politician, Senator James A. Bayard.

It is a mistake that "every possible circumstance' has hitherto favored Slavery in New-Mexico. The existence, the energy, the uncompromising temper, of the Republican party, are circumstances of immense weight, which have hitherto borne against the "peculiar institution." The slaveholder who meditated emigration to New-Mexico had to do so in full view of the fact that the Republicans were doing and would continue to do their utmost to keep Slavery out, and to prohibit it if it should get in. But if we now make such a bargain as is urged upon us, the case will be bravely altered.

-The Times says further: "But when we consider that the passage of an Enabling Act for New-Maxico would end at once the whole sectional dispute about Slavery in the Territories, we cannot heatiste to urge its mmediate adoption."

This is sheer assumption, contradicted by notorious facts. Even the Border Slave States have not offered to compromise on such an onabling act for New-Mexico as The Times indicates; while the Cotton States have no thought restraints, personal courage, or character, or po- of being conciliated by any such proposition. an adjustment, which they can accept, be made, they will withdraw their objections to what they call the "coercion" of the revolting States. In fewer words, if the Republicans make such a compromise as The Tones favors, they will only compromise themselves.

Mr. Webster, in 1850, declined to exclude Slavery from New-Mexico, because that would be to "respact the law of God"-in other words, because it was morally, or rather physieally, impossible that Slavery should ever be introduced there. Ten years have since passed, and Slavery is already there-there both in the abstract and the concrete-in the form of a slave law and in that of slaves. Now we are told that there are but for slaves there-as if the controversy turned on the number of slaves in a Slave State-and that Slavery will not be allowed in the State, though it has (in defiance of Mr. Webster's confident assurance) established itself in the Territory. We make no prophecies-we do not know what may be-but we know that the project favored by The Times is calculated to give Slavery a chance to establish itself permanently in New-Mexico, and that the Republican party is publicly pledged to oppose such establishment to the extent of its ability,

But we have another objection to the scheme favored by The Times. We protest against all that savors of juggle, equivocation, double-deal-This scheme is intended to give Slavery a real advantage or it is not. If a real advantage, we object to the surrender; if a sham, we protest against the fraud. If the South is to be amused and beguiled by a false show of concession, she will be incensed rather than placated. Let us walk in the clear light of Principle rather than grovel in the dark and crooked mazes of Policy. The Republican party, inflexibly resisting the Extension of Slavery, is a power which defeat can hardly weaken and which nothing can destroy. When it shall begin to tamper, and chaffer, and traffic with Slavery, it will be a shorn Samsou, and the day of its downfall will be at hand!

THE SICKLES CONTEST.

In the case of Amor J. Williamson, the contestant for the seat of Daniel E. Sickles, Representative from the HIId Congressional District of this State, we learn that the Committee on Elections of the House are about to report as to the subject of compensation, by recommending that Mr. Williamson be awarded \$1,000, a sum insufficient to cover counsel fees alone. this it appears to us that they do injustice to the contestant. Their decision is not in accord- town and village overawing a much larger number ance with precedent, while it is directly contrary to their action in the Kentucky case of this session, in which they reported a resolution giving of the people of Texas was obtained in 1845. At | Duff Green, President, and Ben Green, Secreta-

Chrisman, who contested Anderson's right to the seat, full pay and mileage as a member, down to the time his case was decided. In that instance the report of the Committee was strongly against the contestant, while in Williamson's case they report that though the proof offered is not sufficient to oust the sitting member, yet, they are satisfied that the contest was brought in good faith, that the contestant had good reason to believe he would be able to make good his charges, and go on to apologise for his failure by citing the causes thereof. We have no doubt that Mr. Williamson was

evident that, but for the flight of certain witness

tested cases. There is no doubt that the expense

in some of these cases, where there was no real

ground of contest, ought not to have been paid.

Congress should pass a law on this subject so

that all future contestants might be brought

under some uniform rule where the expense

could be limited. But until that is done it is

not right to pay one man in full, and cut another

down, where there is no other reason assigned

than the mere will of the Committee. The dis-

cretion vested in the Committee does not war-

rant them in acting upon any such shifting policy

TEXAS.

there is something in the course pursued by

Texas which is peculiar to itself and might baffle

all explanation without a thorough understanding

of her antecedents. The colonization of Texas

while it belonged to Mexico was chiefly by the

instrumentality of Empresarios, that is to say,

contractors with the Government for the bring-

ing in of colonists within a prescribed Territory,

in consideration whereof a large premium i

lands was allowed in proportion to the number

of settlers introduced. A poor class of emigrants

was brought in under this arrangement, yet who

had at least this in their favor, that they were

by necessity cultivators of the soil, and were

A short period, however, before the revolution

of 1836, emigration had commenced from the

Southern States. Under the colonization laws

of Mexico, slaves could not be held there, but

the Mexican Government was weak and a

tempting opportunity was afforded for the dis-

memberment of this remote Territory. A revo-

lution soon followed, and upon its success

Southern planters with their slaves resort-

ed to Texas. Another element was, however,

intermingled with the population of the Republic,

which has had an important influence. German

colonists had been brought over in considerable

numbers by the Empresaries under the Mexican

colonization laws. Emigration from Germany

continued largely after Texas became independent.

As these emigrants naturally congregated to-

gether it happened that Western Texas became

chiefly populated by this class of emigrants.

Many, however, were distributed in other parts

of the country as opportunity of speculation

The Republic of Texas was thus constituted of

-Southern planters and adventurers, who set-

two populations which were wholly uncongenial,

tled chiefly in the eastern part of Texas, and the

Germans, who colonized the west, together with

some colonists from the Northern States who

came into the territory held by Empresarios for

colonization in the central part of Texas, partic-

ularly within the grant made to Stephen Austin.

Of those who went from the Southern States

comparatively few had capital-they were in

much the larger proportion men who had been

unsuccessful in business, or had never had any;

posed to menial industry, under which denomina-

tion is included the mercantile and mechanical.

The traders and mechanics were chiefly from the

The Germans, on the other hand, were chiefly

agricultural, and it was their general course to

take up lands in such limited amounts as they

could personally cultivate without the aid of

slave labor. Southern adventurers, among whom

there were some who had capital, obtained large

tracts of lands which, to some extent, were put

under cultivation in the manner practiced in the

South-the occupation of a large area with

the "lorce" as it was then called, brought from

some worn-out plantation in the older States.

Northern mer, whatever might be their business,

also went into land speculations, but not very

largely into the cultivation of lands; when they

With this brief explanation the subsequent his

tory and present aspect of Texas will be in some

degree intelligible. The Southern mind, which, by

education, the effect of chmate, and the utter

repudiation of mechanical labor, is singularly

predisposed to political life, became at once para-

mount in the public affairs of Texas, and the

policy of the Republic, and of the State, has been

wholly Southern. This has, however, been sub-

ject to one restriction which has been, and still

is important n calculating the future destiny of

that country, namely, that it has not been possible

to introduce Savery to much extent in those parts

of the State where the settlers were by habit

averse to it, as in the German settlements of

Western Texas, nor in the northern region.

where slave labor has been found unprofitable.

From this it has resulted that, although under

the terms of the annexation as modified by the

subsequent action of Congress, there was liberty

of constituting five States out of the present

State-it has never been practicable to secure

even two Stare States by any territorial division

which could be made. The annexation of Texas

to the United States in 1845, was a Southern

purpose subsequent events have very clearly

It has been recently said that the people of

If it was so, it was but a foreshadowing of what

has been enacted in the late Secession movements

of Southern States-a few politicians in every

by menace and violence. But if we are rightly

informed, this was not the mode in which the vote

developed.

did so, it was in conformity with the custom in-

troduced fron the South by slave labor.

Northern States.

compelled to do their own work.

In the changing phases of affairs at the South,

as has been manifested in this case.

all events, President Jones resisted the popular impulse, in order to give an opportunity for a fair expression of the real desire of the people until it became evident that the whole matter would be taken out of his hands if he continued to refuse the submission of the question to a popular vote. If a small number voted upon it we may safely attribute it to the certainty of the result. There was in fact no opposition. Gen. Houston was a strong advocate of annexation. He bad aspirations perhaps beyond what he has realized, yet he doubtless advised well for the interest of Texas. The result of annexation has been that the debt of Texas has been paid-that is to say, legally elected to represent the HIId District, and \$8,250,000 have been paid by the United States, from the testimony taken in the case, it is pretty and the balance of what was really due to creditors has been repudiated by Texas. It is es, and the refusal of others to testify, lest their true a considerable part of this sum so paid by answers might criminate themselves, he would the United States, was bartered to members of have been able to establish his claim. We hope, the Legislature of Texas to get their votes in therefore, that when the report comes up for favor of allowing the United States to pay the action, the House will so amend the resolution as debt of that State. to give Mr. Williamson the same compensation After a sufficient sum had thus been received that has always been allowed in previous con-

for the private emclument of the disinterested and patriotic members of the State Legislature, it was agreed that the United States should be permitted to pay the debts of the State to the amount above mentioned, but this was followed up by a refusal then and ever since to pay any thing additional to the State creditors, although it was well known that the United States did not undertake for any part of the debt beyond what was specifically charged upon the public revenues. which had been transferred to the United States by annexation. This policy has been, however, adhered to; the United States fulfilled its engagement by paying the amount agreed; Texas has refused to pay anything more; the United States became involved in a war for the maintenance of certain claims made by Texas to a territorial boundary which was convenient as a division of two nations, but which had no other basis. The cost of the war has been estimated at more than \$100,600,000. All the indemnity our Government had for all this enormous outlay, was that the public lands of Texas were ceded to it. But Texas having now obtained satisfaction of its debts out of the United States Treasury, and having by the intervention of the military power of that country obtained a large addition to its territory, and become able to sustain itself against Mexico, proposes to secede from the United States, and claiming that in such secession it reacquires all the domain it formerly ceded to the United States, as an indemnity for the payment of its debts and defense of its frontiers.

The Ordinance of Secession was passed with but little opposition. It is, however, yet to be passed upon by the people. So far as yet appears there is, however, scarcely the show of popular opposition to the measure. General Houston did indeed resist to the last the call of a Convention, and yielded only when it was apparent that it would be called without his authority if he would

In his answer to the Alabama Commissioners he intimated that Texas might prefer to maintain separate independence rather than come into the Southern Confederacy. This, it is probable, will be the present policy. It will be, however, but temporary-if we have any forecast of the future. The prosperity of Texas is too much dependent upon Northern capital, upon immigration from other States, and upon mercantile credit in the city of New York to allow a final decision to be made that shall cut off all these sources of advantage. It would perhaps not be safe to predict positively what may be the result of the popular vote; it will probably be for Secession. But after that shall have taken place what will be the future course of the new principality? We think it requires no great gift of vaticination to foresee that so soon as a fair pretext shall be offered it will return to its allegiance to the United States. The value of lands will be materially diminished if Texas should be severed from the Union. The trading interest also will suffer. Credit has been freely given in Northern cities to Texas merchants upon the basis in part of the lawyers were numerous; politicians still more so, growing prosperity of the State, and in part by reason of the security given for the collection of debts, both of which considerations grow out of the connection of Texas with the United States. Should it be ultimately severed from us, the disastrous effect upon mercantile credit will become at once and decisively apparent.

There is, however, no independent public opinon in Texas. Southern policy rules, and it will be submitted to until the State shall by rash action be brought into difficulties from which it can be extricated only under the ægis of the United States, er until the scheme of Secession plotted by Southern traitors, and thus far carried out with some semblance of success, shall be exploded by the dissensions already growing up in the Mushroom Confederacy.

A GREAT FINANCIER.

Our readers will, perhaps, remember that a few days ago we congratulated the Commonwealth of Virginia upon the pleasing circumstance that Mr. Duff Green had taken her financial affairs into his most salutary keeping, and had been authorized by Act of Assembly to enrich her fortunate citizens, by directing the entire foreign trade of New-York to Richmond, Far be it from us, to say maliciously or carelessly the least word calculated to dissipate these dreams of Oriental opulence which the magic wand of D. G., esq., has doubtless inspired; but when we see a sick man in the hands of a dubious doctor, we only exhibit a common humanity n warning the patient against the pills, powders, and draughts of an empiric devoted to assassination by physic. We therefore are but prompted by sheer humanity, when we call the attention of Virginia to a fact well enough known in Wall street. Dr. Duff Green is an old practitioner, and has, in his day, invented a great variety of shinplacters, which, so far from proving of a healing and emollient nature have horribly aggravated the diseases which lame ducks are heir to. Through his rash prescriptions, the sore head of many, a bear has grown sorer, while many a bull has yielded to the pleuro-pneumonia superinduced by Duff Green's medicines. One of his plasters is now before us—a beneficially engraved certifimaneuver, and was carried through by the aid cate signed by Duff Green, President, and Benj. of the Democratic party of the North-for what E. Green, filius Duffii, the offspring of Duff as we are informed. There is an exquisite vignette, in which railways and railway trains, the stars and stripes and eagle of the late Union, liberty Texas were not unanimous in favor of annexation—that it was even a minority that accomplished it. caps, Liberty herself, ships, cornucopias spilling bushels of minted gold, are agreeably intermingled in the highest style of bank-note allegory. This picturesque production bears testimony to the thrilling fact that the fortunate holder is entled to fifty shares of \$100 each of the Capital Stock of "THE UNION COMPANY." Witness,

ry. Signed and scale !. All regular. Date. January 5, 1853. Walk a p, O happy holder, and receive your dividends! A'!!

The stricken gentleman who has kindly loaned

to us this fine specimen of conperplate printing,

and has thus enabled us to gaze with appropri-

ate awe upon the autography of 1. r. Duff Green, to say nothing of the sign-manual of his own son Benja win, will receive our sincere the nks for the favor. As the bard, gazir g upon Man athon and the mountains and the ocean, dream ed that Greece might yet be free, so we, looking upon this fascinating document as we held it at our trembling hand, had a Pactolian vision, and felt a supenatural bulge in our pantaloone-pocka t. It was an additional rapture to read in our coarespondent's letter that he held over \$100,000 worth of the Duff Green Union Stock, which be was ready to transfer to us at rates nonsensieally nominal-making us, in fact, the joyous recipients of a tolerable fortune. But a more careful and sedate inspection of the note of this obliging person revealed to us the damning and dampening secret that, although he had been the holder of more than a thousand shares of this stock for more than eight years, not a bit of a dividend had he ever received. He is like the man who won an elephant in a raffle. He cannot sell his stock, he cannot afford to keep it, and he cannot give it away. His attempt to put fifty shares upon us, under the guise of a gift, we can readily and humanely pardon; but the donation is a little toe "queer" for us, even if the times were more panical than they are at present. As for paying him two cents on a dollar for eleven hundred shares in the Duff Green Company, we tell bim plainly that his invidious proposition is plumply rejected. We do not want to be "incorporated by the State of Maryland." We do not want to be "entitled" to snything in the "Union Company" of the State of Marvland. We are ready to "surrender the certificate," but we do not ask anybody to do more for it than carry it away. We see that the assertion is made upon this pestilent piece of paper that the shares are "transferable only on the books of the Com-" pany." A terrible fear convulses us. Where are "the books of the Company"! Where is Duff Green, President? Where is Ben Green. Secretary? We want to transfer. We don't want any shares. We will not have them at any price. Is this a confidence trick to make us responsible for Duff Green's debts, and Ben. Green's debts, and the family debts of the Green tribe in general? This is very unhandsome. We are not aware that we have done our correspondent any harm. Let him remove his dangerous deposit! -And yet this Duff Green Union Stockholder

seems, upon the whole, to be a generous man. Hearing that Financier Green the Great is about to start an enermous Fiscal Agency, a bullionbursting Bank, for the sole purpose of enriching the Venerable Dominion, our correspondent, in order to aid what he may well call "a splendid "enterprise"-we cannot think of anything more enterprising-a great field for enterprise Virginia surely is-hearing of this predigious and pathetic circumstance, we say, and willing, se above, to aid and comfort Duff and McDuffi. e. Ben Green-our correspondent proposes to contribute about One Hundred Thousand Dollare worth of these Verdant Certificates as a basis upon which to found the Great Green Banking Company which is to supply all the world with "chews" of tobacco, which is to double the price of prime negro babies, and to cause the stump tails of the Virginia steers to resprout and grow like Jonah's gourd or Jack's beanstalk. This liberal, nay, generous, nay, noble proposition-this profuse proffer of "a basis"this donation of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, will, if the object of it should be attained, "en-"title" the giver to rank with Girard and Astor, and other munificent legators. As for Duff, we can easily imagine the sunny smiles which will illuminate his countenance when he reads this article, and learns how much our Wall-street friend and correspondent loves him when other men might cry, " Duff the Diddler," our man comes forward and generously bestows upon him choses in action which, seven years ago, Duff himself solemnly averred, over his own hand, were worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Albany Evening Journal, though abounding in vehement abuse of the firm friends of Republican principles, has not yet ventured to explain its formal declaration of the 22d of January, in favor of the Crittenden Compromise. Perhaps it has thought it prudent to seem to abandon the compromising policy. Perhaps it finds that the Republicans cannot be transferred by so rapid a process to the possession of its intimate friends Dean Richmond, Erastus Corning, and the Central Railroad in general. But whatever the real reason may be for its apparent change of front, the subjoined statement of a correspondent in Albany is not without interest:

Albany is not without interest:

"You betsay, or appear to betray, too much innocency, when you evince surprise that The Evening Journal, only one month ago, should have arowed that "the Crittendes proportion is the most direct and six ple and therefore to be PHRFURKED," and yet now declared in never favored that scheme. The Greeg Compromises, as the principal of The Journal, desires to be considered explains the apparent inconsistency, by referring to his private assurance, all the while, that he only proposed or, favored compromises, at any time, until the Pacific Railroad could be carried and the new Administration get a going. His shows has been that certain sympathizing politicians in Slave. theory has been, that certain sympathizing politicians in Slave. States would be able to avert extremities if leading politicians States would be able to avert extremines it reasons positional of the North would only hold out promises of accommodation. He has undertaken to assure others that Mr. Seward's Astor House admission that the Constitution was out of repair and needed mending was also only a tub to the whale, and that Mr. S. held the great key in his hand, as he arowed in the Senate, that this, that and the other thing would not save the Union, but the three-promped Pacific Railroad was the potent panaces. And even now, when Mr. Granger, (Mr. Weed's own panaces. And even now, when Mr. Granger, (Mr. Weed's owr-ciosem successor in the Peace Congress) says the Republicans would be braten one hundred thousand in the State on their principles, if the election could be had ever again, Mr. W modestly assures his automoded friends that it is all understood;

he knows what he is about !" We have no doubt it will be "all right" in the end, but perhaps not precisely in the way that the professors of political legerdemain an

ticipate. The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861. The Congress held a public session to-day, but the roceedings are uninteresting.

There was a long secret session held to-day. There as been no further Cabinet nominations.

Troop-Steamer Seen Outside of

Charleston.

Charleston.

Charleston.

Charleston, Feb. 24, 1861.

The Charleston Courier of Friday last, says that a strange looking steamer, supposed to be the Daniel Webster, which cleared from New-York for Brazos, Texas, with United States troops on board, was fallen in with outside of Charleston Bar last night (Thursday.)

lay.)
Governor Pickens was promptly notified of the fact,
and he proceeded at once with the necessary process.